THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1223.] SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

NOTICE,

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THAT Lucy Randolph, relict of the late Henry Randolph, dec. of Warwick, hath obtained from the honorable the general court, letters of administration on the decedent's estate; and in pursuance of the powers and duties thereof, requests that all persons having claims against the same, may forthwith present them legally authenticated, to

D. M RANDOLPH,
Agent for the Administratrix.

Richmond, 18th June, 1804. o2w6w

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the representatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a speculating trip to the Jersies about 16 years ago, died there of the small pox. It was at this time he eloped from his master's service, and has been travelling about in this state and Maryland ever since in the several occupations of millwright, carpenter and shoemaker—in the two last he was chiefly employed while with craven. Mr. Craven left two sons, *Michael* the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further says that his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magistrate who lived within seven or 8t miles of him. The representatives of Craven are requested to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertisement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 20, 1804.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

BY

James Edmondson.

THE subscriber having added largely to his house and stables, has it now completely in his power to entertain any number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN that may think proper to call on him, being well supplied with the best liquors that could be procured from Gordons's stock in Richmond, and in every respect better prepared to accommodate company than he has ever been since he has lived in Staunton. As some person living on the road to Charlottesville, last summer not so friendly to him as they might be, and knew of no other way they dare attempt to injure him, fell upon the low and pitiful plan of informing strangers that they could not be accommodated at his house in consequence of his being so much crowded, when they knew nothing of the company that were with him at the time. The report must have been circulated, from a bad heart, for it is well known he has never turned off genteel company for want of room.

He also informs the public that there is a MAIL STAGE that runs from Richmond to Staunton once a week, and stops at his house; that he will keep a hack, a pair of horses and an excellent driver, for the accommodation of company that travel in the stage to this place and may wish to visit any of the Springs this season.

Staunton, June 16, 1804.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

GENERAL OFFICE OF ASSURANCE.

Richmond, 11th June, 1804.

To all whom it may concern.

KNOW ye, that whereas a sufficient number of the members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, under the twentieth article of the Rules and Regulations of the said Society, have requested that a General Meeting of the socety should be called in the month of July next, and previous to the payment of the quota called for becoming due. The members of the said Mutual Assurance Society are hereby called on to make a general meeting, that is, a majority of the members to be present in person or by proxy, duly authorised for the purpose, on Monday the 30th day of July next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, at the hour of twelve o'clock.

w3t W. FOUSHEE, President.

Blank Bonds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BOSTON, June 12.

ANSWER of the SENATE.

Yesterday a Committee of the hon. Senate presented to his Excellency the Governor the following answer to his Speech:

May it please your Excellency,

The Senate are impressed with a deep sense of the obligations which result from the constitution, and of the indissoluble connexion between its principles and those of "piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality." On this account, it is a source of high satisfaction to them, that your excellency is again placed at the head of this commonwealth, and that the principles and virtues inculcated by the constitution, shall yet continue to gain illustration from the precepts and example of the Chief Magistrate. On this event, so auspicious to virtue and liberty, they cannot refrain from congratulating themselves and their fellow-citizens.

The opinions, expressed by your excellency, touching the perfection of civil liberty, its opposition to licentiousness, and its consistency with the restrictions of law and justice, are entirely in unison with the sentiments of the Senate, and with the principles of the constitution. The dangers to liberty, from the indiscretion of mistaken, and from the artifices of ambitious men, cannot be too frequently deprecated.

In all free States, the tyrants, who have ultimately wrested from the people their liberties, have commenced their machinations under "the garb of patriotism," and have risen into influence, by employing "their talents to inflame the passions of the people and excite their contempt of decency and order." Whenever, therefore, in any country, a class, or description of men arises, making loud and exclusive pretensions of friendship for the people, yet supporting those pretensions by no rare instances of private or public virtue; when such a class or description of men, set themselves assiduously to deceive and corrupt the people, striving, by subtle insinuations and by the circulation of anonymous falsehoods, to deprive honorable and virtuous men of the fair rewards of their talents and integrity, it becomes all those, who have a real regard for the people, and who possess a just and noble zeal to perpetuate the blessings of liberty, order and religion, to be vigilant, active & instant, to maintain the fundamental principles of a free government, "piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality"; and "to have a particular attention to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives."

The Senate fully concur in sentiment with your excellency, that public happiness is founded on order, and that, to maintain it, injustice must be restrained, life and property guarded against outrage, the simple and innocent placed in security from artifice and fraud, and such a state of tranquility produced, as that the most defenceless may be safe under the protection of government. And your excellency may rest assured, that in all our deliberations concerning public or private rights and interests, they will keep constantly in view, those great, just and constitutional principles of *rational liberty* and *practical equality* which your excellency has been pleased to elucidate. And as, on the one hand, it shall be their assiduous study to preserve and cherish the equality of rights, which consists in assuring protection to each individual, in the amenability of all men, of every description, to justice, in equal government and impartial laws, so, on the other, it shall be their solicitude to restrain that injurious and disgraceful spirit of equality—falsely so stiled, which would prostitute the honors and preferments of the people, due only to merit and capacity, to criminal ambition and intrigue; a spirit which never fails to arise in a republic, "when manners are exceedingly depraved, when upright magistrates are no longer respected, and parents and public instructors are treated with rudeness and insolence, when the child behaves himself proudly against the ancient, and the base against the honourable, and the natural and necessary distinctions in society are disregarded."

The Senate entirely coincide in the sentiments of your excellency, that, "in some nations of the genius and habits of the people seem not to admit of a free government, and that they appear to be incapable of that just and reasonable obedience which is necassary in a free state." A wise people, therefore, that of the *United States*, engaged, sincerely and heartily, in the great experiment of ascertaining the capacity of the people to enjoy perfect liberty with moderation, should admit, with great circumspection, the subjects of such nations, to a free participation in their political rights and privileges; and should, also, at all times, patronize "those institutions which form the manners and morals of the people, and which tend to inspire them with veneration for the supreme being, with reverence for just authority, and respect for themselves.

The communications, made by your excellency, relative to the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President and to the Judiciary Department, shall receive that attention, which the high nature of those subjects demands. The Senate have a a deep conviction of the importance of an impartial distribution of justice. To the attainment of which a practicable and convenient systeem, as well as independent Judges and enlightened and upright Jurors, is essentially necessary.

Your excellency may always rely on the zealous co-operation of the Senate in all measures, which tend to render the state repectable, to promote justice among our fellow citizens, and secure to them a life of quiet and tranquility."

WINCHESTER, (Va.) June 5.

On Friday last was executed, agreeably to the sentense pronounced by the district court on the 30th day of April last, James Hennesey, for the murder of Patrick Hogan. During the whole time of his imprisonment he appeared to be perfectly reconciled to his fate, confessed his crime and in submission to the laws of the country yielded up his life without a murmur.

In consequence of the late frequent and heavy rains, the waters of the Shenandoah have been raised to a height not equalled for twenty years. The streams from the mountains rushed with such rapidity into the river that the water overleaped the banks and spread devastasion thro' the neighbouring fields. Fences walls and mill dams were unable to resist its force, and were swept "like chaff before the wind." Corn, rye, wheat and other vegetables which adorned its banks, and promised plenty thro' the land, were torn from the ground that nourished them, and hurried off by that irresistable element. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, that were grazing in the smiling pastures became victims to the violence of the flood, and were seen floating down in great numbers.

The Staunton Mail was returned on Saturday last owing to the high waters, which rendered the rivers and creeks impassible.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) June 18.

The Court of Conference was opend in this City on Monday last by the Honourable Spruce M'Kay, John Louis Taylor, John Hall and Francis Locke. We learn that as many as 40 cases were before this Court for a final decision.

The Federal Circuit Court for this District commenced in this City on Friday, the 15th inst by the Chief Justice of the United States, and our district Judge Mr. Potter. The Granville suit is laid over for this day. The result of this cause shall be noticed in our next.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Abingdon, March 27, 1804.

"Yours of the 3d ult. only reached me last post. I shall answer your queries as briefly as now occurs to my memory.

"You already know the situation of the salt works in a marshy valley, on the waters of the north fork of the Holsten, and within one mile of said river, which, in freshes, is navigable to the ocean, were there a lock to permit the passage of boats on the forge-dam of David Ross, Esq. near its confluence with the other branches of Holsten Watauga, etc.—A considerable portion of Virginia being thereby shut out from commerce, the said state, in order to open this source to her western citizens, and enable them to partake of the general benefits resulting from the procuring and possessing of N. Orleans, has appointed commissioners to arrange measures with the state of Tennesse, for the passage of boats through the said dam, which is within the limits of that state.

"The depth of my salt-well is about 205 or 210 feet. The water rises adout 130 or 140 feet in the well, and comes in at the bottom through saltish calcareous earth, and viens or lumps of transparent substances similar to ising-glass. The strength of the water is from 4 to 7 for 1, that is from 4 to 7 gallons of water, will make 1 of salt.

"The size of the well is about 10 feet square in the clear: it was dug rather large to admit that size after cribbing, as the calacreous earth being strongly impregnated with saline particles, rendered it dangerous to leave the sides without support, being liable to be affected by wet or damp weather, notwithstanding their hard rocky appearance when digging; a reliance on which induced dispensing with cribbing after the first twenty feet, until ninety feet, when in wet weather the former apparent rock got soft and gave way, and thereby much retarded my operation, after remedying that, I afterwards had it secured as they proceeded with cribbing, and afterwards strengthened by interral frames, continued from recommencement after first caving till conclusion in 1799, when I obtained water being 2 years and 7 months in digging, attended with 5000 dollars expences, exclusive of well diggers and attendants, a blacksmith was necessary on the premises to keep their working implements in order. The price of salt by the waggon load and retail is 3 dollars 33 1-3 cents per Cwt. equivlaent to 1 dollar 66 2-3 cents per bushel of 50 lbs. wt, for clean dry salt; damaged and dirty salt, from 6s to 10s. per measured bushel.

On contracts for sales of 1000 bushels or upwards, a reduction is made.

The quantity of salt made per day is from 1 to 200 bushels, which leaves a surpluss over the demand, they are only worked in the day, not having yet adopted the mode of working at night, but should the consumption or demand justify the extension of the works and necessary expenditures, there is believed to be water sufficient for 1000 bushels per day.

The expences in making a small quantity being much greater proportionably than a large, when the demand increases to require the daily quantity now made, it will reduce the price, which from the great expence in erecting and carrying on in so small a scale from what might be done, cannot yet be accomplished in justice to the proprietors, but the present prospects of navigation will much assist and facilitate that period.

"Exclusive of the great advantages to the farmer, in opening a market for their surplus produce—for want of which, agriculture, in this quarter, has hitherto been much cramped, and manufactures and commerce depressed."

From the Washington Federalist.

☞ Very singular law case!—*Qu tam.*

Virginia, May 1st 1804.

It was promised in a note to a former publication that a certain GREAT PERSON's real attachment to the dear PEOPLE's rights and interests, as exhibited in two suits in the district court of ————, in which an attempt is made to deprive two poor and unskilled neighbors of a miserable pittance of barren lands, or obtain from them excessive damages under a penal statute, &c. should be more fully explained at some after day." The impropriety of provoking a discussion in any case existing before a court of justice, and the blind prejudice in favor of certain characters, prevented a more plain and direct exposure of this and many other transactions at that day; which are now beginning, more and more, to unfold themselves, and spread forth the numerous branches of their very baneful and pernicious effects, to the full view, as well as to the extreme injury of the American community at large. Elated, as was the public expectation, by so many fair promises—so many virtuous and patriotic *professions*; it was hardly to have been expected, that we should have been so soon overwhelmed with the contrary tide of injury and destruction, in both our public and private interests, from the pure and even current of republican politics and patriotic justice, as we are now actually experiencing in a variety of public arrangements for public gratifications (heretofore only slightly hinted at, but which shall hereafter be more fully explained) as well as in the very celebrated attempt, thro' a public agency, to accomplish the noble, the honorable, the useful, tho' selfish and revengeful, private ends exhibited in the following

PATRIOTIC LAW CASE!

This was an action brought by Thomas Jefferson, now President of the United States, in the district court of Charlottesville, against Richard Johnson, for buying a pretended title to one hundred acres of land—under a penal statute of Virginia, which subjects both the buyer and sellor to a forfeit of the full value of the whole land; one half to the Commonwealth, the other half to the *informer* or person bringing suit. A pretended title is defined to be according to the said statute, where any person not actually in possession of lands or tenements or at least one whole year next before, undertakes (knowingly against the intent and meaning of said statute) to sell or convey such lands or tenements to another, not also in possession of the same: but which, by the common law, seems to be defined down to one of the mere provisions in the law of maintainance.* The testimony adduced in support of this action, was, first a Patent to Peter Johnston, the father of the plaintiff, for four hundred acres of land, in which it was contended and not denied, the one hundred acres were included. Secondly, was introduced, a clause from said Peter Jefferson's Will, in the following words:

"Whereas I have surveyed and laid off for James Spears one hundred acres of land on Carrol's Creek adjoining the land he lives upon, which is not yet conveyed to him; I therefore empower my executors to convey it to him in fee simple whenever he shall require the same." Thirdly, was introduced a deed from William Spears, the acknowledged heir of the said James, properly authenticated and legally recorded, to the person from whom Johnson has a deed.

A variety of parole testimony was adduced, on the part of the plaintiff, to prove the continuance of the possession in him, from the demise of his father to the commencement of the suit, thro' a tenant who lived on one corner of the said four hundred acres of land; tho' not near the one hundred in dispute. While in behalf of the defendant, an equal current of similar evidence was introduced to prove, 1st, the application of the said James Spears, in his life time, to have a deed drawn for the said one hundred acres of land "surveyed and laid off to him by the said Peter Jefferson, but which" on account of the tattered condition of the plot, could not be written until a new one was made out;" 2dly, the actual marked lines and exercise of ownership in the said James Spears, over the said 100 acres of land (which were, till the conveyance to, and possession of the defendant Johnson, all in woods) by cutting † timber &c,—and thirdly an application on the part of the plaintiff, to a John Spears, the son of William, offering him 20 pounds to procure him the title of his father to the said 100 acres of land; which, for the assessment of the damages on the trial, he produced testimony to prove the sudden accumulated value of, up to *Five Hundred Dollars!*

The points of controversy in this case being reduced, by the strict letter of the statute, to the single fact of possession (provided the Jury should be prevailed on to construe the intention of the law in that rigid sense.) It was contended on the part of the plaintiff—*informer*, that the title to out-lying wood land in this country, was the only sure mark of possession; that the plaintiff had never been divested of that mark by the devise in the will, which was only provisional and not definitive. And further, that the actual possession of a part, by the tenant, was the actual possession of the whole, by the land-lord. On the other dand; it

* *See Plowden, et al.*

† *Much ridicule was attempted to be thrown on this part of the testimony by the plaintiff's counsel, on account of its being small growth; "mere switches for the children to ride upon." Perhaps however, they might have been pen-sticks for the family use! And how does that alter the act of possession or trespass in the case?*

was maintained by the counsel, for the defendant, that a devise which vested a free-simple title, gave the possession on the demise of the testator; that altho' the item in the will did not vest such an estate in the devisee, it would seem by the opinion of the devisor, without the after act of a deed, yet, that the declaratory part of the devise, that the land had been "surveyed and laid off," together with the testimony of the 'marked lines and the plat thereof shewn by the said devisee in the hand writing of the surveyor employed by the testator himself, with the circumstances of the exercise of the rights of ownership over it;" were sufficient proofs to satisfy the Jury that the testator means to convey such a title as did, in his estimation, give the possession; and that the unnecessary instruction to convey the title by deed, was nothing more than another solemnity to strengthen the proof of his intention to convey every other full and complete title in the lands. That the said lands, by the clause in the will, lay adjoining those of the devisee, and by the testimony, were more contiguous to his tenements than to any of the plaintiff's, and that by the whole tenor and intent of "surveying, laying off and marking out," as expressed in the said clause, and testimony aforesaid, the said 100 acres became severed and completely separated from the rest of the testator's lands, and made a part of those of the divisee, as to the possession, in the opinion of the said testator himself.

On this cause there were several trials. In the first, the court gave every point of law in favor of the plaintiff. In the second, the court decided, as urged by the defendant's counsel, that such as a devise as vested a fee-simple title in full, gave the possession, on the demise of the testator: but whether the devise in Peter Jefferson's Will conveyed such a title, was not the sole question in this case—but whether, under all the circumsances of the testator's own declarations of having "surveyed and laid off," with the testimony of the exercise of the acts of ownership," amounted to sufficient and satisfactory proof of a possession in James Spears and his heirs, belonged most properly to the jury to to decide. On these two first trials the Juries were hung, notwithstanding some of this *exalted* plaintiff and most dignified public informer's most decided political friends (to the immortal memory of their impartiality and independence be it recorded) made a part of these bodies; a proof of whose value never, perhaps, was more strongly given, in any other case in this country.

Upon the third trial, which took place a few days ago, the testimony was somewhat variant from that on the two first; perhaps, owing in some measure, to some of the same witnesses not being present on the one side, or fresh ones on the other.—The court decided, peremptorily, that neither the actual nor legal possession was in the defendant or any of those he claimed under; that the legal title was vested by Peter Jefferson's will in his executors, for the use of James Spears, and that, until a deed was made by them, as directed, only the equitable title was in the defendant, and the possession of course could be considered as no way in him. And finally, it was strongly recommended by the court to the jury (as there had been before two hung juries) to find a special verdict of the facts; in which case all the matters of law would be more correctly decided by the court, the proper tribunal for such decision. Yet notwithstanding all this positive opinion and accommodating recommendation; an obstinate, tho' it was acknowledged an intelligent jury, presumptuously undertaking to think for themselves, or not understanding perhaps the nice distinction (if indeed there was any!) between leaving the cause to his HONOR, to be hereafter entirely decided for them, or, in being governed by opinions and decisions previously given—returned, in a few moments, with a verdict for the defendant! On which a new trial was moved for and granted, without a comment; "the finding" "in the words of the court "being most obviously contrary to both evidence and law!" But on a motion to set aside the order for a new trial, in consideration of its being a state, or penal prosecution; the court after a lengthy argument of counsel, examination of authorities, and upon due deliberation, rescinded the same, which was acknowledged to have been hastily and inconsiderately granted. ‡

Here ended a cause, unparalleled in all its circumstances by any heretofore commenced or carried on in this country.—Bottomed on the most abstruse and rarely executed part of the whole of the British laws; it may be fairly offered as another undeniable proof of its illustrious commencer's superior wisdom and skill in the management and control of common affairs—entitling him, as clearly as any other superiority heretofore established in him, to a decided preference in all our great and important national concerns! If the plaintiff's side was the best to the land in dispute, then the suit just described, (let it have terminated as it would) could not possibly have made such title better than it was: but if, peradventure, his title should not prove the best, then the excessive damages contemplated, with the heavy costs of suit, might have operated as some inducement to the defendant to relinquish his right, as well as all claim he might hereafter have to damages, on his part, for a most arbitrary and unwarrantable entry and possession! —Therefore, I contend, that no common degree of wisdom, knowledge and foresight, could have pointed out and prompted this very extraordinary and never before attempted patriotic remedy in this country, to secure us in our titles to our lands!

And if any should doubt the real beneficial operation, much less dare question the propriety of such a noble and patriotic *public procedure*; then would I recommend to them the high authority of Queen § Jezebel's advice to King Ahab, and her very persuasive and all convincing arguments in support thereof, in the very similar and celebrated case of the unfortunate Naboth and his vineyard, hard by the palace of the said King of all Samaria.—What! the great and mighty King and Emperor, not only of all Louisiana, but of all the United States of America! had not a right to convert one hundred acres of miserable barren land, immediately under view of his own habitation, to his own use!—That the defendant Johnson has not been condemned by false witnesses, packed juries and subservient time serving judges, and stoned to death as was Naboth of old is a mercy greater than any common man in the present glorious republican times, has any right fairly to calculate or expect.—Whether any mahogany-colored Jezebel of modern sway had any in devising the above scheme for possessing Johnson's land, is not actually known. This with the further merits of the case, will be left to the sagacious Mr. Smith and his exalted patron, to be displayed in their next detection of "*Federal Misrepresentations.*" If they are disposed to doubt the correctness of the facts composing the history of this extraordinary transaction, they know where they may be furnished with a correct copy of the pub ic record.

‡ *It will not be amiss to note here, that the court on this last trial, consisted of a single judge who is considered a Federalist: Therefore, no imputation of* prejudice *can be charged upon* that, *any more than* partiality *can be taxed upon the writer of this statement, in this particular part of it.*

§ *XXI. Chap. 1st. Book of Kings—appropos.*

LONDON, April 16.

After the seizure of the Duke D'Enghein, what deeds of butchery and bloodshed will be too horrid for Bonaparte to commit? We tremble for the safety of Louis XVIII, and the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme. Generals Duroc and Rapp, have been sent to Berlin on a special mission, the object of which is said to relate to the French Emigrants in the Prussian territories. If the French Government make a formal demand that all Frenchmen shall be sent out of Prussia, the Prussian Government, we fear, will accede to the demand, and the illustrious and unfortunate family at Warsaw will of course be forced to seek an asylum elsewhere.—We shall not be surprised to hear that the French prescribe the rout they shall take, and that they are seized by French troops immediately upon their having passed the Prussian frontier. There is an expression in the answer returned by the Prussian Ambassador, at Paris to M. Talleyrand, which is extraordinary, and seems hitherto to have escaped much notice. He says, "It is time at length to put an end to all these subjects of alarm so hurtful to the friends of France." What is the meaning of this exclamation? It should seem as if the Prussian Ambassador meant to hint the propriety of making the sovereign Power hereditary in the family of Bonaparte.

A private letter from Paris of the 2d adds—Our prisons are now so crowded with civil prisoners, that several hotels of emigrants, that served during Robespierre's reign as houses of arrest, are again employed for the same use. Among other tyrannical proceedings, the police agents arrested yesterday every person dressed in mourning, walking the streets; and I have heard this day, from a senator that every one dressed in mourning, who cannot prove that it is for some near relative, is to be transported. Last Friday, Chevalier de Bourdemant and his family were carried under escort from this city to the Rhine and are prohibited, under pain of death, to return to France. Their crime was the supposed mourning for the Duke of Enghien. Notwithstanding these cruel acts of Despotism, I can assure you the mourning has encreased, particularly among the ladies, who, you know, have at all times during the revolution shown most character and courage. I have just left the Thuillery Garden and the Elysian Fields; these two beautiful walks were crouded with females, and of five hundred, I am sure not fifty were dressed otherwise than in black, or with some ribbon or crape on their bonnets, &c. indicative of mourning, though they all knew what had happened yesterday, and that two milliners of the Palais Royal were in prison for selling mourning fans, on which were painted an altar, containing the busts of Louis XVI. of his Queen, of Madame Elizabeth, of Louis XVII. and of the Duke of Enghein, with small portraits of Robespierre and Bonaparte visible, with the motto *Fraternity*. These fans which originally sold for half a crown, now bring a louisd'or, and are to be had though the police is upon the continual look out to prevent it. All letters sealed with black sealing wax or wafers have been stopped, and caused many imprisonments both here and in the provinces.

Bonaparte is yet at Malmaison, guarded by his Italians and by his Mamelukes; but every hour, night and day, reports are sent to him respecting the tranquility of this city in which great discontent prevails, particularly in the suburbs St. Antoine, and St. Marceau.

APRIL 18.

Our readers may have remarked that no answer appears to have been returned by the Swedish Ambassador to Mr. Talleyrand's letter transmitting the correspondence attributed to Mr. Drake. We have reason to believe, from a circumstance which we shall state presently, that the Sweden government will not authorise its ambassador at Paris, to imitate the conduct of most of the other Ambassadors in that capital.

The King of Sweden was at Baden when the Duke D'Enghein was kidnapped; he was on a visit to his father-in-law the Elector of Baden. At the violation of the independence and territory of the Electorate by French troops and at the seizure of the unfortunate Prince, he expressed great indignation, and, immediately sent over to his ambassador here, Baron de Silverhjeim, a protest couched in very strong and manly terms against that infamous and barbarous transaction.

PARIS, April 7.

The Ex-General Charles Pichegru has hanged himself in prison. The following are the particulars of the suicide:

On the repeated requests he made, and on giving his word of honour that he would not make any attempt on his life, Pichegru had obtained the dismiss of his guards during the night. Every morning an attendant in waiting came to light his fire with a bundle of wood. Pichegru on one of the preceding mornings had laid aside a part of a faggot, by which he thought he might put an end to his existence.—In short, on the 5th inst. Pichegru, after having supped very heartily at eleven o'clock, went to bed about twelve. The attendant in waiting having retired, Pichegru drew from under his pillow, where he had placed it, a black handkerchief, which he tied round his neck; the piece of wood which he had kept in reserve he then made use of to assist him in the project of suicide; he introduces the piece of wood into the two ends of the handkerchief where it was tied; he turns this little stick close to the glands of the neck as often as he thinks necessary to put a stop to respiration. When on the point of losing respiration, he draws the stick behind his ear, and throws himself on the same side of his head, in order to prevent its shifting. Pichegru, naturally fat, full of blood, suffocated by the full meal which he had just taken, and by the great pressure which he made, expires during the night.

Next day, in the morning, the attandant came to kindle his fire; he looked towards Pichegru's bed; saw him, as he supposed, in a profund sleep, and retired to do his work. About half past seven the attendant again went up, again saw the head of Pichegru quietly resting on his pillow, and again went away, still fearing to interupt his sleep. At nine o'clock he went up a third time and observed no alteration in the prisoners who usually spoke to him when he was awake. The intendant began to be surprised at his sleeping so long, went up to the bed, and sees his face pale and distorted; he then moved the body and found it lifeless, and without motion. He immediatly gives information to the jailor who went that instant to inform Thuriot, the Judge and Solicitor in the important trial. Eight physicians and surgeons were employed to draw up the process verbal of the state in which the body was found, and this proces verbal and the corpse were brought before the Criminal tribunal on the 6th, about one o'clock in the afternoon.

After the report was concluded, citizen Gerard, commissary of the government, spoke to the following purpose, addressing himself to the magistrates and the tribunal;—"The publicity which you give to every thing connected with the conspiracy, formed against the life of the First Consul, completes the arrangements which you have instituted. These arrangements have been pursued with all the activity and zeal of which we are capable.—One of the principal agents of the projected assassination dispatched himself in a manner contrary to all human laws. The evidence of his guilt, however, must for ever affix a stigma on his memory. His cotemporaries and posterity will say, Pichegru saw no distinction betwixt guilt and infamy. He became a suicide. The magistrates appointed to enquire into the evidences of his crime, and to submit them to the proper tribunal, have done their duty. I require that the body of Charles Pichegru be buried in the place usually appointed for the burial of those persons taken from the Temple who have committed suicide.

April 24. The atheistic Bishop, *but honest and ingenious* Minister Talleyrand, has circulated thro' the diplomatic body at Paris a note, accompanying the report of judge general Regnier, and surcharged with abusive lies on this country. The pack of ruffians are not entirely miftaken in expecting credit for what they assume; for several of the crouching *plenipos* have sympathized very kindly with the *insulted, august* Corsican. Among these the American is somewhat distinguished. But Russia and Austria, the two powers of real consequence, have merely taken the communication *ad referendam*.—If all that part of the report that is forged were true, is there any plan of assassination made out? Or is it not merely a plan for gaining intelligence of the motions of the enemy, practised in all wars, and by all parties, though in this instance provoked and procured by the enemy himself. The British are assassins; but the cruel Italian has, to a long catalogue of crimes, just added a deliberate assassination, and with a bad grace assuredly, charges it upon the innocent.

General Lasnes, another of the *soi disant* diplomatic republic, who for the purpose of pillage, outrage, and smuggling, is quartered in Lisbon, has forced the Portuguese Government to enlarge the columns of its scanty Gazette, for the admission of atrrocious calumnies against the British Government and our gracious sovereign. Lord R. Fitzgerald, our minister, has in consequence delivered to Viscount Balsamo a note, repelling the outrage with becoming dignity; and reserving to himself a refutation of these calumnies, if his government shall not judge it worthy of them. We regret our inability from the length of the Gazette, to insert the two state papers in the present number. The French feeling sore at the report of movements on the continent, hostile to their views, charge them as forgeries of English emissaries. It so happens, however, that they are wholly extracts from the continental papers, which are well known to be under an *imprimatur*, not certainly English.

Previous to the arrest of the Duke of Enghein, the following letter was sent from Talleyrand to Baron Edlesheim, minister of state, to the Elector of Baden, March 12.

"Monsier Le Baron,

"I had transmitted to you a note purporting to demand the arrest of the Committee of French Emigrants, sitting at Offenburg, when the First Consul, by the successive arrest of the banditti, whom the English government has sent into France, as well as by the progress and result of the prosecutions instituted here, obtained information of the share which the English agents at Offenburg had in their terrible plot, hatching against his person, and the safety of Fance. He had also been informed that the Duke D'Enghein and Gen. Dumorier are at Ettenheim. It being impossible they should be in that town without his Electorial Highnes's leave, the First Consul could not see, without the deepest regret, that a prince, to whom he has vouchsafed to shew the most conspicuous effect of his friendship, could grant an asylum to his most cruel enemies, and quietly let them hatch such unheard of conspiracies.

On this extraordinary occasson, the First Consul has thought proper to order two small detachments to Offenburg and Ettenheim, there to seize the plotters of a crime which from its nature, put all those who have been convicted of the same, out of the law of nations. Gen. Caulincourt has been charged with the First Consul's orders for this purpose. You cannot doubt but he will when executing the same, shew every regard which his Highness may desire. He will have the honor to hand to your Excellency this letter, which I am charged to write to you. Receive, Mons. le Baron, the assurances of my highest respect.

"CH. M. TALLEYRAND."

A London paper of the 20th ult. states that on the preceding day, a solemn service in honour of the late Duke of Enghien was celebrated at the desire of Monsieur, brother of the *soi-disant* King of France. The Chaplain of his Royal Highness, pronounced a brief but beautiful sermon from the 21st and 22d verse of the 9th chapter of the First Book of the Maccabees.

"And all the people of Israel wept for him with a sore weeping, and mourned many days. And they said, how is the mighty fallen, who made the people of Israel to dwell in safety."

The eloquent preacher, without entering into the particulars of the short but brilliant career of this amiable and much lamented prince, drew tears from every eye, by the unaffected piety of his sentiments, and his pathetic expression. He confined himself to a view of this young hero, as a model of fidelity and devotion to his King, at a time when fidelity was so rare in most continental countries among subjects, and loyalty among princes. He recommended resignation in sufferings to the will of God, and confidence in the Divine justice, which never fail to avenge the innocent and punish the guilty. The preacher frequently bust into tears, which interrupted his speech. It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by the following passage towards the close of the sermon:

"Speaking as I am, to Christian Princes, and to Chevaliers always faithful to the religion of their ancestors, as well as to the laws of honour, I will only call to your remembrance the last words of the hero whose untimely end we here deplore! *Oh, my God, preserve my king and deliver my country from the yoke of the foreigner!*" He then added, "Let us all repeat this prayer to the God of goodness—*May the Almighty save our virtuous king, and preserve his majesty from those dangers which surround him!!!*" At these words the audience were deeply affected and overwhelmed with grief.

The chapel in which divine service was performed, was exceedingly crowded. A great number of the British as well as French nobility attended on the occasion.

BOSTON, June 12.

The report last evening from New-Hampshire, and which was generally current and credited, was, that the legislative committee appointed to examine the votes, had reported that his excellency J. T. GILMAN was elected governor; that the report was accepted, and the usual declaration made.—The majority is stated at 100. Col. Nathaniel Gilman, the democratic candidate, has been chosen treasurer of the state.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

On his passage from Cadiz to this port, capt. Living, of the brig Diana, boarded the ship Orion, from Bordeaux to Philadelphia, and procured from a passenger a file of LE MONITEUR (the official journal of the French government) to the 8th April, inclusive, with which he has obligingly favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser. These papers are, however, no otherwise interesting than as confirming the report, which we lately noticed, that General Pichegru had lately committed suicide. The criminal tribunals of the department where the offence was perpetrated, took immediate cognizance of it, and in the Monitenr of the last date have published a very minute detail of their proceedings relative thereto, of which we have translated the outlines only, and present them to our readers compressed into the following brief abstract:

On the 16th Germinal (April 6th) the commissary of government appeared before the criminal and special tribunal of the department of the Seine, sitting at the palace of justice, in Paris, and reported that he had just received intelligence from one of the judges of the tribunal, whose office it was to prefer articles of accusation against Georges, Moreau, and Pichegru, that the latter had on the preceding evening committed suicide in the prison of the temple. He demanded that the tribunal take the subject into their immediate consideration.

A committee was accordingly appointed to investigate and report agreeably to the general usage in such cases; who, having visited the prison, and heard the examination of the keeper, ordered that the body of the ex-general Pichegru to be examined by six of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the department, and that they certify the cause of his death.

Being conveyed to the temple, and having taken the oath prescribed by the laws, the said physicians and surgeons unanimously declared that being conducted by the gaoler into the chamber which had been occupied by the ex-general Pichegru, they found there, upon a bed, a corpse which they recognized to be masculine; that the body appeared to be that of a man between 40 and 45 years of age; his height a metre and 78 centimetres; his hair a dark brown; arched eyebrows, of the same color; forehead, large and bald; clear blue-grey eyes; long nose, thick, flat at the end, and hollow at the top, &c.—that after having minutely examined the said corpse, they remarked a circular impression on the neck, about the breadth of two fingers, and much marked in the left side; that the strangulation was effected by the help of a cravat of black silk, which had been twisted so tightly round the neck with a stick, as to have produced death; that the face was livid, the jaws locked, and the tongue pressed between his teeth; that the same livid appearance affected every part of his body; that the extremities were cold, the muscles and the fingers of the hands very much contracted; that in their opinion the corpse was that of the ex-general Pichegru; and that he committed suicide by strangling himself.

The person of Pichegru was identified by ten citizens to whom he was well known in his life time, who were severally examined, and made oath of the fact.

The soldiers on guard near the chamber where the suicide was committed, the keepers, and turnkeys of the prison, were then interrogated as to what they knew of the circumstances attending it; but (excepting one, who had heard, during his watch, about three o'clock in the morning, an uncommon coughing, as of a person under pressure) they were entirely ignorant. The turnkey, who had waited on Pichegru at supper in the evening, and had locked him up at ten o'clock, deposed that he had the kept the key of his chamber in his pocket from that time until seven o'clock in the morning, when he went into the room to light him a fire, and had found him in the situation above described.

June 22.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 26th of April, says—"I am apprehensive this country and Portugal will not long remain neutral. There is a serious misunderstanding between them and the court of London. The British minister at Madrid no longer appears at court, and is waiting the result of his complaints which he has forwarded to England. Sweden, Denmark and Russia are in coalition against France, in consequence, it is said, of a discovery that the threatened invasion of England was only held up to view in order to obtain a favorable opportunity of going against those powers.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1804.

THE THEATRE will open, for the season, this evening, with the celebrated comedy of *Speed the Plough*, succeeded by the musical entertainment of *The Farmer*; or the *World's Ups and Downs*. Mr. DOWNIE, from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres, will make his *debut* in the character of BOB HANDY. Mr. POE, from the Charleston Theatre, will likewise make his first appearance, on our boards, this evening.

British Supply Bill.—On the 13th April, the British house of commons being resolved into a committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the resolutions for granting to his majesty—

1. The amount of the estimates for the pay and cloathing of the militia.

2d. 150,000l. for foreign and secret services.

3d 412,000l. for claims of American loyalists, pursuant to the 7th article of the convention with the United States of America.

4th. 11,000,000l. to satisfy the amount of Echequer bills, outstanding and unprovided for, which had been issued under several acts of last session, on the credits of the aids of 1804.

5th. The annual sums to the British Museum and veterinary college.

The resolutions were severally agreed to.

Russia and Great Britain.—Mr. Fox, on the 13th April in the house of commons put a question to the ministers relative to a negociation between Great-Britain and the court of Russia, on the subject of mediation with France. He had recently heard reports that important negociations with Russia were now pending. He wished to know whether or not this was fact.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he had promised already, that the whole of the papers relative to this subject should be laid before the house, so soon as circumstances would permit. Reasons were still in existence which would render it ineligible to comply with the wishes of the gentlemen at present.

While the democratic papers are every where applauding, or at least defending, the letter of Minister Livingston to Talleyrand; our administration, we are informed, and we record it to their honor, make no secret of their disapprobation of the sentiments contained in that letter. (Wash. Fed.)

The *reign of terror* in France, it will be seen, is equal to any period during the REPUBLICAN DESPOTISM of Robespierre.

Drake's conspiracy to *assassinate*, is disavowed by the English government in the most explicit manner, as we were certain it would be, and the innocence of Mr. Drake himself is asserted. The subject has been taken up in the house of commons, and the chancellor of the exchequer has promised a full investigation and the most satisfactory justification of the government. We perceive the same distinction is taken between the crime of private assassination as charged on Mr. Drake, and being concerned in fomenting an insurrection in France, as we insisted upon in a late paper, and which Duane has written a column to refute.

The American ambassador's letter has excited no little surprise and dissatisfaction in England. Well it may: never was any thing more unjustifiable, more weak and indiscreet in the history of diplomacy. Once more we repeat, Mr. Chancellor Livingston has yet to repent the writing that letter. Perhaps our government may get out of the scrape as well as they did in the case of that gentleman's memorial on the purchase of Louisiana;—perhaps they will once more be *let off*, if they will once more make an open and solemn disavowal by their minister at the court of St. James's, of the public acts of another minister at the court of St. Malmaison's. What a dignified attitude for an independent government! Although this conduct of Mr. Livingston is *prima facie* to be considered as the conduct of the American nation, yet we shall have the sasisfaction to let it be seen that it is decidedly reprobated by the American federal press.

The papers contain several interesting articles on this subject, which we shall give as soon as we have room. (*N. Y. Herald.*)

MR. DRAKE.—The London papers mention two reports relative to this gentleman; one that he was about to return to Munich—the other, that he had been delivered up by the elector of Bavaria to the French.

The London papers remark with much asperity on the reply of the American minister at Paris, to Talleyrand's circular. The following is given in one as part of Lord Morpeth's speech in the house of commons.

"The papers purporting to be a correspondence between the British envoy extraordinary at Munich, and a person risiding at Paris, have been officially communicated by the French ministers to the different ambassadors in that city, and the honor of the nation has been impeached upon unsubstantiated facts, implorable in their nature, unproved, and he confidently trusted, not to be proved.—To those communications, acknowledgments had been made, of some diversity in their tenor, but most of them certainly adopting and sanctioning, in a greater or lesser degree, the foul reproaches that had been cast on the British character; and in the degraded state in which the greater part of the courts of Europe was placed, the representative of the court of Russia was the only one of the diplomatic body who did in his answer express any doubt of the fact. Some of the ambassadors to whom that communication was made, did certainly go to very extraordinary lengths in their replies to the French minister, and such as he should hope would be found to deserve the censure of the different powers they represent. He particularly alluded to the answer of a representative of a power, who had sprung from the same source with ourselves, whose language was the same, and whose interests he trusted, were not opposed to each other. (*A loud cry of hear! hear!*)—He was sorry to see sentiments so derogatory from the honor of the British character, received with such pliant facility, by the resident of a power who should have known how to appreciate our national character, in a more friendly and favorable way."

A paper of April 13th, speaking on the subject of these replies, says—

"The Austrian government, who sought to restore the Bourbons—the Prussian, who pretended to do the same, and in whose territories the head of that house lingers out a life of sorrow and humiliation—yet of humiliation not embittered by remorse—of sorrow not aggravated by guilt—the American government, who owed its independence to the Bourbons—all these powers select, the third day after the murder of a member of that house, to express their attachment to the government, and the man by whom that murder was committed; whilst not one of them appears to have taken one step in favor of the last hope of the house of Conde.

"There are, it is true, degrees and steps in the different answers; some are more qualified than others, but not one of them is dignified—not one dares to demand or to wait for the proof of the charges alledged against us. Yet we must confess, that the reply of the American ambassador afflicted us the most, because we know the use to which Bonaparte will apply it. An Englishman, living once under English laws, takes upon himself to do that which no ambassador, not even the timid Bavarian, has ventured to do—he asserts at once, that the charges are proved, and pronounces a verdict of guilt without the examination of evidence or witness. Louisiana has been dearly purchased."

Another paper says, "It will surprise and afflict our readers that nearly the most violent of all the answers, not even excepting the Bavarian minister's, is the reply of the American ambassador. It is little less than a servile adoption of the indignation of the French government, and forgetting a principle which we should think, a man speaking our language, and living once under our laws, could never have forgotten; he takes the accusation and the indictment, as proof of the charges alledged in them; and asserts in the most direct terms, "that the documents sent to him *prove*, that Mr. Drake has kept in France a guilty correspondence with traitors, for projects which all civilized nations will view with horror."

The legislature of Massachusetts, on Friday, June 15, the order of the day, on the motion of Mr. Ely, for an amendment of the constitution, was taken up, when after an animated debate, which continued beyond the usual hour of adjournment, it was moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the next session of the General Court:—The question to pospone was put, and negatived—Yeas 92—Nays 111. The question on the resolution was then taken, and passed—for it, 104, against 52—and Messrs. Bigelow, Ely and Wade, were appointed to report a resolution on the subject.

On the day following, after the two houses had separated, and the speaker resumed the chair, Mr. Bigelow, as chairman of the committee, appointed to bring in a bill on the subject of Mr. Ely's motion for amending the constitution, reported a resolution to that effect, which being read by the speaker, Mr. Morton begged leave, before the question of passing the resolve was put, to offer the following amendment, viz.—"Provided, however, that the ratio of direct taxes shall not be increased to any of the states, not holding slaves, by such amendment." This motion, after a few observations from the mover and Messrs. Bigelow and Ely, was taken, and lost; when the final question was put, and carried—Yeas 89, Nays 63.

The British frigate Cambrian, capt. Bradley, of 44 guns, and the sloop of war Driver, capt. Lyle, of 18 guns, anchored on Saturday last at a short distance from the French frigates, in 7 days from Halifax. The British ship Pitt, which arrived yesterday, in 52 days from Greenock, was taken possession of by 6 armed boats from the British men of war, for the purpose of pressing the people. The officer from the revenue cutter was prevented from boarding the ship, and it was with some difficulty that the health officer got on board: finding the ship in possession of the men of war's men, Dr. Rodgers would not examine her, but entered a formal protest against these extraordinary and unprecedented proceedings. We have not heard how many persons were pressed from the Pitt, but six were seen in one boat. She had between 70 and 80 passengers on board.

(*N. Y. Daily Adv. June* 19.)

Remarks by the N. Y. Herald.

We omitted yesterday to take any notice of this very extraordinary proceeding, understanding this was the desire of the captain of the Pitt; as he hoped an amicable accommodation would in the course of the day take place. Whether it has or has not we are not yet able to say—we believe that the men are still retained. It is stated in a morning paper that this "irregularity" happened "within the Narrows;" and if so, it was within our own jurisdiction. Should that turn out to be the case, the captain of the British frigate has been as guilty of a trespass on our national sovereignty, as if he had impressed seamen *in the streets of New-York*. "These parts of the sea (says Vattel) are within the jurisdiction or territory of the nation; the sovereign commands there, he makes laws and may punish those who violate them; in a word, *he has the same rights there as on land.*" We have heard it reported this morning, that the mayor has forbidden the English frigates to sail till after the expiration of 24 hours from the getting under way of the French frigates. This, if not demandable by the French as a right, was highly prudent in the mayor, as one of the French officers has been heard to say, that if the English was permitted to weigh anchor at the same time with him, he would instantly commence a battle in the harbor and let us take our chance. Just as we finished this sentence the following communication is received from a correspondent.

COMMUNICATION.

Intelligence which might be expected.—Last evening the ship Jefferson, of 74 guns, and the ship Clinton of 50 guns, both belonging to the United States, sailed for Sandy-Hook, in consequence of certain French and British armed vessels having arrived in the harbor. The ships of the United States, it is said, have anchored in the outer side of the British vessels, and have positive orders to enforce the law of nations. No fight is to be suffered in this neutral port; and if the French vessels choose to sail, they are to be allowed the usual time. It is thought that a still greater force would have been sent, had not a number of frigates been on their way to fight the Tripolitans. A. B.

We think, with submission, our correspondent is a little mistaken in the title of his piece. Such intelligence could not surely have been *expected*, however much it may have been desired.

From the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

A BY-STANDER DISSECTED.

Richmond, June 15, 1804.

MR. PLEASANTS,

HAD the celebrated Locke, with all his ability and skill in the analysis of the human mind, attempted to have given us an account of that part of a person, half-formed into a lawyer; it is believed, he would have been much puzzled, if not entirely baffled, in the undertaking. The obscurity, the distortion and absurdity, into which the *ingenuity* of such a person is ever doomed to throw every subject he attempts to handle, reduces it invariably to that awful depth of unfathomable profundity, which no powers of security, however piercing, are completely capable of penetrating. Besides this bewildering quality, of the mind of such an one, there is a habitual, nay even a proverbial, if not a hydrophobian aversion arising elsewhere, to every thing like the pure and limpid streams of candor, honesty and truth. It, indeed, as the inimitable Junius has supposed, that the indiscriminate support of right and wrong, produces effects the most unfavorable on both the heads and hearts of the most virtuous and wise of that profession; what must be the melancholy situation of the most vicious and weak? Especially in those cases where they are immediately employed to view and advocate *one side only!* Certainly, not the most impartial and accurate statements of such cases are to be expected from such *heads* and such *hearts*.

With these undeniable, preliminary truths before our eyes, permit me now to examine, as far as can be understood, into a late production in your paper, from Albemarle, under the signature of a "By-Stander:" And in doing this, I claim it from your impartiality and independence as a printer, as well as from your candor and justice as a man, to afford to one the same free and unrestrained means of defence, that you have given to another, in a most wanton and unjustifiable personal attack. Should any compensation be necessary, further than the satisfaction of rendering to your readers, full and ample information on a subject you have thought of sufficient importance to give them a view of in part, and further too than the common support which one subscriber contributes towards your establishment with every other, such compensation will be readily afforded. But let me not be told, Sir, after such an invidious and bitter string of charges of "falsehood and calumny," as have been exhibited in your paper against such subscriber, that the just retort of a full proof of those very crimes, are inadmissible in the same print. Permit me, in anticipation of such an objection, to recall to your recollection, in the first place, the very out-set to this very wonderful production of this *Solomon* of the law.

"In the Washington Federalist of May the 18th," says this pretended By-Stander, "a person well known here, has undertaken to give a report of an action at law, lately tried in the district court of Charlottesville, wherein the president of the United States was plaintiff, and one Johnson, defendant:"—From which he refers, by way of note, to the author of the "Ghost of Fame, Americanus, &c. &c. whose labors," he says, "have gone to the family vault of all the Capulets." Whether the person alluded to, was the author of the report of that case, or what has become of all his other labors, I shall not condescend to stop here to answer: I cannot, however, forbear from congratulating the person thus *wittily* alluded to, that in all the bitterness and malignity of his powerful, wise and important enemies, who revolve immediately around the GREAT LUMINARY of political information, they have been thus far merciful, to bring forth nothing more frightful than this poor backnied ghost, who we have never yet been informed was calculated to injure, even the most helpless woman or child, of the most nervous or superstitious sensibility. If there be any thing of a criminal or perfidious nature in this old story, why light up the useful information so often, and then hide it under a bushel? Why not let it out in the full nakedness of all its deformity? That it was a juvenile performance, which would prove the author as unintelligible and lame in poetry, as the By-Stander is likely to become *celebrated* and *renowned* in prose, from his present production and the one in which Mr. Baker gave so good an account of him in the Washington Federalist, (if I mistake him not) will be readily conceded. If it be any thing more, I hope we shall have a full explanation of it, for the good of the public. Let us know, Sir, whether it be made up of a *forgery of letters*, of *perjury*, or of a *breach of confidence*, thro' one of the most *sincerely pretended bosom friendships*, in destruction of one of the most sacred and endearing of human connections; or, whether it be composed of a Robespierrian agency, of an assassin-like *penetration* into the miserable *dungeons of a prison*, for one of the most attrocious and horrible of all bloody purposes! If so, then let this miserable ghost be dragged fully out to public view, and meet its long merited punishment. But if in the great delicacy, and tender friendly forbearance, of this very liberal and candid By-Stander, he should have hereafter to behold a full display of these things, in all the magnificence of their real infamy of character, he will then be so charitably good also, as to remember, what very wise and able advocates of such characters, have thus raked them up from the ashes in those vaults, where it would be better for some others, as well as the author of the Ghost of Fame and Americanus, that their labors should have been forever in silence buried.

But, waving all this very unprofitable and uninteresting part of the subject for the present, I come next to the main objects of the By-Stander's publication; from which, I make no doubt, Mr. Pleasants, you think you have been too long and too minutely detained already. In the commencement of this part of his publication, he says much about the "falsehood and malice" of the statement in the Washington Federalist; but in all this, I beg you to observe, he contents himself with general assertions. He does not *condescend* to mention one specific error, whereby the writer of that statement might have been enabled to deny, or even acknowledge and correct it: but goes on to make a new statement of his own, from facts, in some instances existing in other causes, but for the most part which have an existence no where but in the most premeditated and palpable design to deceive, mislead or confuse the public attention, to a public and penal prosecution, which he calls an entire private affair: and, to give it which appearance, he blends it with two private suits in chancery, not yet decided.

That those two cases and the penal action still pending against Sneed, for selling the land in dispute to Johnson, were not made a part of that first statement, will readily be acknowledged; and "the impropriety of provoking a discussion in any case existing before a court of justice," mentioned by the author, gave them what ought to have been, not only a sufficient reason, but a proper example. In as much, however, as it is highly improper in the friends of one party in court, and that too an influential and powerful party, to endeavor to prejudice the public mind, or interest the feelings of such court (if it were possible to enlist such feelings by the coarsest daubings of flattery) against the other party, made up of indigent and almost entirely helpless and friendless private individuals; it becomes the duty of every honest and impartial man to lend his aid in warding off, in time, such premeditated and improperly conducted efforts, to destroy such individuals. Lugged thus then into those actions in chancery, which this mighty By-Stander makes the bulwark of his great champion's brilliant merits, in this very noble endeavor to ruin two of his poor and ignorant neighbors; let us examine a little what is to be extracted from these sources.

In the first place, the By-Stander tells us, that the 100 acres of land in dispute, was "sold by Peter Jefferson, the father of the plaintiff, to James Spiers;" and goes on to insinuate that the title had been withheld by the plaintiff, contrary to his father's will, on account of the non-payment of the purchase money: whereas, the fact is, the miserable spot, than scarcely worth any thing, was universally understood to have been a free gift to James Spiers by old Mr. Jefferson, who it is not denied, but admitted, was a benevolent, worthy and neighborly man; such a one as would not himself have taken so miserable an advantage of two indigent persons for so paltry an object.* But even admitting the land to have been a purchase, every body but so superlatively able and profound a lawyer, as the By-Stander himself, would have supposed, that the clause itself in old Mr. Jefferson's will, of so long standing, would have exonerated Spiers and his heirs, at least by this time, from a charge of that sort, without an actual counteracting and attested obligation from under his hand and seal—After so barefaced a mistatement in so material a point, what is to be expected from such a very candid, impartial and disinterested a corrector of errors, whenever he travels out of the actual testimony in this case, and endeavors to move on the very uncertain and slippery ground of his, or his interested informer's own bare assertions? Nevertheless, we find the whole of the residue of his hopeful, and very correct statement, made up from one of the parties' own narrations in the cause; and in two other material points, his positions are as unsustainable as in the one just spoken of.

The payment of back quit-rents and taxes are made another excuse for this noble and laudable "procedure" against Johnson and Sneed. This, it is true, is a subject spoken of by one of the parties himself in the course of these causes: But every body knows, that receipts which might easily be produced, are the best evidence that the nature of that case will admit of. These, I believe, have never yet been produced: But even admitting that they had, how, in all that is wise and wonderfully learned in law, is Spiers and his heirs neglect to pay the taxes on the land, to vitiate Sneed or Johnson's title either in equity or law, who owed none of those ancient arrearages? Again, another excuse is set up for this business, on the score of a most violent fraud or attempt by Sneed to circumvent the other party in his honest and fair route to complete his title in this land; by buying William Spier's right, after he had notice that Mr. J——— had bought of John the son of the said William. On this fact, I will very readily admit, depends much, not only of the equity, but the propriety of the whole proceeding, as it relates to Sneed: But let us see, from the real history of this whole business, how this leading fact stands.

By the papers filed in this suit of chancery, (a copy of which was hauled across the bar on the trial of the case in Charlottesville for the inspection of all, we are told) it appears, that Mr. Jefferson bought the right of John Spiers, the son of William, and that too, strangely to be told, though it is positively proven, after he had attempted to employ this very same John to go to the Southward to buy him his said father William's right: under a pretence in this same John, that he had a deed some years before from his father, which was lost, but which, wonderful to account for, it does not appear, he ever mentioned at the time of the propositions to procure his father's right. This lost-deed business, however, it is owned, is sworn to by one witness, who says he subscribed it; but disowned by others, to whom he refers as subscribing witnesses also. All the circumstances are sworn to by John Spiers and his wife, to whom, it will not be pretended on my part, that Mr. Jefferson *has not paid the purchase money*. Sneed, notwithstanding these circumstances (if he knew them) purchased William Spier's right, obtained a deed and had it recorded in due form and time. Thus stands the history of the fraud on the part of Sneed.

I will now ask what the law says on the subject? That every deed, to be valid against subsequent purchases, shall be recorded within eight months after its date. This is the legal notice required to such purchasers. And in equity (Mr. Jefferson purchasing with his eyes wide open to this legal difficulty) stands upon no better footing than Sneed himself; who, if he had even heard of this lost deed, had good reason, from the circumstances already related, to doubt that it had ever existed. But even admitting, for argument sake, that Sneed was the fraudulent purchaser spoken of, how is Johnson, who purchased at second hand, implicated in that fraud? And, above all, how do all those circumstances (which will certainly be rectified in a court of chancery, and Mr. Jefferson obtain his right, whatever it is) justify the President of the United States in standing forward as the public prosecuter of two of his poor neighbors in a way that was intended to ruin them forever? If his right is so clear and just as the By-Stander makes it, I contend that it is so much the more unjustifiable in him, particularly in the exalted station he fills, to have taken such a method to maintain it.

I would here willingly quit this subject, but cannot, properly, without saying something to this most noble and glorious By-Stander, on the *encomiums* he has passed on the jury who tried the case in Charlottesville. I had been led to believe, that the trial by jury was held as the very highest and purest source of justice by such flaming patriots: But when those institutions do not happen to subserve and answer their particular ends, they are corrupt and foresworn, for not rendering implicit obedience to the opinions of the courts—at least when those opinions are more congenial with those views. "They doubtless," says this infallible By-Stander, "in opposition to the admonitions of the judge, and to *the terms of their own oath*, which were that they should decide according to law and evidence, were persuaded to believe that they might find against law and evidence, if they disapproved of the law." Taking, however, the opinions or admonitions of the courts, as the true standard by which the consciences of the different juries ought to have been regulated on this occasion; what will the By-Stander do with those opinions and admonitions on the second trial, which, it is well remembered, were decidedly in favor of the defendants? when, to retort another consideration, the court consisted of gentlemen who were called republicans; one of whom has been since singled out from that particular class of judges, for a still higher seat on the bench, which I have no doubt he will fill with equal ability and propriety of independence.

Whether an attempt in the President of the United States, to wrest from Johnson and Sneed by *penal action*, this land which they hold under the rightful heir of old Spiers, be similar to King Ahab, who did actually deprive Naboth of the inheritance of his fathers, and his life; I shall, with the By-Stander, leave to the impartiality of the public to decide. But whether an effort in the way that the By-Stander himself has shewn, has been taken throughout, to patch up a title, *with John Spiers*, through this very lame lost-deed story, be not that very combination and maintenance of actions by the powerful and wealthy, against the indigent and friendless, which the law itself (attempted to be taken advantage of) was meant to prevent or punish, requires no very great depth of legal insight, in any person not blinded by the sordid dust of interest, or the still thicker cloud of party-prejudice, to discover.—And lastly, with respect to the By-Stander's idea of the impropriety of "violating the sanctuary of private affairs," by exhibiting these public penal actions in Charlottesville, to the world: I have really been taught to believe, even by the example of the late *republican prints* themselves, that it was not only justifiable, but useful and laudable, to give a view of all *extraordinary law cases*, even of a private and civil nature, to the public: and that too, with the actual parties' names. That a case, however, in which the name of Thomas Jefferson, President of the U. States, happened to be concerned, was to be made an exception to this general *republican rule*, I was not in time well enough advised, to conform entirely thereto: neither could I possibly foresee, myself, without the aid of such advice, that it was the wish of those *good republicans*, to regulate the press by that excellent Bonapartian rule, of saying nothing offensive or injurious to our first magistrate in America: But as it comes from so intimate and near a connection to those high authorities, I have no doubt, we have now a plain hint of their wishes!

C———

* As is fully proved by his charitable leases to his poor neighbors, spoken of by the By-Stander himself.

In the brig Almy, from Cape Francois, came passenger, Madam Jeffa, wife of Mr. Jaffa of St. Marks, and daughter of Mr. Martino. She was saved by an American who claimed her as his wife. This is to let her friends know that she has escaped from that place, and is still living.

Printers of newspapers, particularly in the Southern states, will confer a favor by giving this a place.

Academical Exhibition.

ON the 6th of July, seven of J. OGILVIE's senior pupils will pronounce original ORATIONS in the Capitol, for the purpose of exhibiting a specimen of their proficiency in those branches of literature and science, in the study of which they are at present engaged. Linn Banks will deliver an Oration, on an interesting principle in Political Economy; William Pope, on the comparative advantages and attractions of History and Moral Fiction; Charles Hill, on the Prospects of Society in the United States; William Roane, on the connexion betwixt Chemistry and Agriculture; Richard Ellis, on the utility of Periodical Essays; Thomas Jones, on Happiness; Edward Goodwin, on Education. The parents of the young persons whose education is committed to J. Ogilvie's superintendence, and the citizens of Richmond generally, are respectfully invited to visit the Capitol on this occasion.

P. S. The exhibition will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804.

The Richmond Temporary Theatre,

WILL OPEN

THIS Evening, Saturday, June 30, with the favorite COMEDY of

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Sir Philip Blandford,	Mr. Clark.
Morrington,	Mr. Clare.
Sir Abel Handy,	Mr. Hopkins.
Bob Handy,	Mr. Downie,
(From the Theatres Philadelphia and Baltimore)	
Farmer Ashfield,	Mr. Green.
Henry,	Mr. Poe,
(From the Charleston Theatre.)	
Evergreen,	Mr. Martin.
Gerald,	Mr. Rutherford.
Bob Handy's Servant,	Mr. Barrymore.
Peter,	Mr. Comer.
Miss Blandford,	Mrs. Green.
Lady Handy,	Mrs. Downie,
(Being her first appearance on this Stage.)	
Susan Ashfield,	Mrs. Hopkins.
Dame Ashfield,	Mrs. Clare.

To which will be added, the Musical Entertainment of

THE FARMER;

OR,

THE WORLD'S UPS AND DOWNS.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

The London *Critical Review*, or *Annals of Literature*, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of *Ladies' London Magazines*.

June 12th, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

The Court of Hustings of the city of Richmond have established the following rules concerning applications for licences to manufacture Tobacco within the said city, viz.

"All applications to the said Court, for licences to manufacture Tobacco, must be made one month at least previous to the time of granting thereof, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, entered on the records of the said Court, and inserted in all the newspapers published in the city of Richmond."

☞ In pursuance whereof, Public Notice is given, that from the records of the said Hustings Court, it appears that Daniel Triplett and John Widewilt intend to apply for licence severally to manufacture Tobacco within this city.

By order of the Court,

ANDREW STEVENSON, D. C.

June 21st, 1804. 19July

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the LOTTERY for the benefit of William and Mary College has been postponed on account of unforeseen circumstances, until the 2d *of July*; on which day, the commissioners have determined, that *it shall certainly commence*. Those who are desirous of purchasing Tickets will, no doubt, avail themselves of the intermediate time.

Gentlemen, who have been so friendly to the interests of the College as to undertake the disposal of Tickets, are hereby *particularly requested* to forward, without delay, to the subscriber, or any other of the commissioners, a list of the Tickets sold, and of those remaining on hand. They are also requested to pay the money, which they have received for Tickets sold, to either of the following gentlemen, viz.—George Tucker, of Richmond; Watkins Leigh, of Petersburg; Littleton Waller Tazewell, of Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg; or Robert Greenhow, of Williamsburg.

Signed by direction of the Commissioners,

J. MADISON, Chairman.

William & Mary College, June 2d, 1804.

At a Court of Appeals held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st of May, 1804.

ORDERED, that the following rules be published in the Richmond gazettes for one month.

November 18th, 1803.

Rule.—In all cases whether of appeal, writ of error, or otherwise, the court will proceed to a hearing at the term to which such case shall be returned, or sent up, unless good cause shall be shewn to the contrary.

May 15, 1804.

Rule.—A clear and concise state of the case of each party in an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas from a decree of the high court of chancery, or any district court in chancery, or from a judgment of the general court, or any district court in which a demurrer, special verdict, case agreed, demurrer to evidence, bill of exceptions, or point reserved, shall constitute a part of the record, or exhibits in the cause, with the points insisted on, signed by his counsel and printed, or fairly transcribed, the expence whereof shall be taxed in the bill of costs, shall after the end of this present term, be delivered to each judge, time enough before the hearing of the cause, and that no error, other than such as shall be pointed out, and insisted on in such statement, on the part of the plaintiff or appellant, shall be (without leave of the court) admitted as a ground for argument on the hearing of the cause, or for reversal of the decree or judgment fought to be reversed. And that all depositions and exhibits, accounts and articles intended to be relied upon, or objected to in the argument, be particularly noticed in such state, and recited, and a reference thereto in the official copy of the record in the cause made.

May 21, 1804.

Rule.—That after the end of this present term, all causes depending in this court, which shall be ready for hearing, in pursuance of the rule of this court, made on the 15th day of this present month, shall, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, be heard in the same order in which they stand on the docket.

Teste,

J. Brown.

Richmond, June 15, 1804.

OUR clients in the Court of Appeals will perceive that the foregoing orders require particular duties, expences and attention, which were not expected, when we were retained by them. As we cannot fail to comply with these requisitions of the court, without danger to their interest, and the rule that causes shall be tried according to their standing on the docket, renders it necessary that we should be constantly present, and ready for the argument—we trust that our client's will see the propriety of an adequate compensation for our services.

PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.
JOHN WICKHAM.
GEORGE HAY.
DANIEL CALL.
JOHN WARDEN.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. 123A.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convent to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

TO BE LET,

ON building leases, three beautiful, airy & elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 6th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, on behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

In pursuance of the direction contained in the annexed 6th section of the act, entitled, "An act for incorporating the Bank of Virginia," the undersigned commissioners in and for the city of Richmond, do hereby give notice, that

THE sum of three hundred thousand dollars has been actually received on account of the capital stock of the said bank—and that Thursday the 5th of July ensuing, is the day appointed for proceeding to the choice of directors—on which day the stockholders are requested to meet at the capitol, at ten o'clock, for that purpose.

E. CARRINGTON.
ROBERT POLLARD.
GEO. JEFFERSON.
PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.
BENJAMIN HATCHER.
JAMES F. LEITCH.

June 11, 1804. 15 July

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of June next, and every thirty days thereafter, if the subscription shall not be sooner closed, the commissioners appointed at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Lynchburg, shall respectively transmit and deliver to the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, a list of the several subscribers, at such places respectively, and of the share or shares to each and every subscriber belonging, together with the full amount of subscription money by the commissioners respectively received as aforesaid; for which amount the receipt in writing of the said commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or of a majority of them, shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge to the persons respectively paying the same. And as soon as the sum of three hundred thousand dollars in the manner aforesaid shall be actually received on account of the subscription to the said capital stock of the said bank, notice thereof shall be given by the commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or a majority of them, in at least two public gazettes, printed in the said city of Richmond; and the same persons shall at the same time, notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of twenty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the choice of directors; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the fourteen persons who shall then and there be chosen, together with the Treasurer for the time being, shall be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving until the first Monday in January thereafter, by virtue of such choice, or until their successors shall be duly elected: and the said directors shall forthwith, thereafter, commence the operations of the said Bank, at the city of Richmond.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to pass a law, to confirm to the subscribers respectively, the title to several parcels or lots of Land, lying on the east side of Gillies Creek, immediately below the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and whereof they are severally possessed, the legal title to which was in John Hague, at the time of his death.

JOHN LESTER.
JOHN LIGGON.

June 10th, 1804.

Bacon Hams.

THE subscriber has received a parcel of very fine HAMS, which he will sell on moderate terms. Applp at Messrs. Wm. Brown & Co's.

James Brown, jun:

June 16th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act passed at their last session, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN DIXON,

For printing by subscription, a *Periodical Work*, to be entitled—The

VIRGINIA MAGAZINE;

OR

MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to contain 68 pages (*Octavo*) monthly; of selected miscellaneous prose, and of original prose also, whenever the exertions of the Editor, and his Assistant, and the communications of correspondents can supply it.

Of improvements and experiments in Agriculture, with which the Editor hopes to be furnished by the Farmers, &c. of this and other states, or to select himself.

Of Debates in Congress.

Of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

Of selected Poetry, and original too, whenever good can be procured, and not otherwise.

Of Marriages and Deaths.

Of Prices Current.

II. The work to be printed on good paper, and with a neat type.

III. The price to subscribers to be Four Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the delivery of the first number, and the balance at the expiration of six months after.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

The utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum to many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of Genius, and to those pressed by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works. For they contain something to suit the palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails, and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct in saying, that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support, in which case he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non-compliance of any persons who may have issued proposals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say, that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.

John Dixon.

☞ *The Printers in this state are requested to insert the above in their newspapers.*

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in the city of Richmond, 30th September, 1803.

Between

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, Plaintiffs.

And

George Crymes and James Smith, Defendants.

THIS cause, in which the bill is taken for confessed against the defendant, James Smith, upon whom an attachment for his contempt in not answering, hath been returned executed, came on, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, to be heard on the bills, answer of the other defendant and an exhibit, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge and decree, that unless the defendants do on or before the 30th day of March next, pay unto the plaintiffs two hundred and sixty nine pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence of current money of Virginia, with interest thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, until payment, and the costs expended by the plaintiffs in prosecuting this suit, the defendants and their heirs and all persons claiming under George Crymes, deceased, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land and the Negro slaves, and the increase of the female, mentioned in an indenture, the exhibit aforesaid, bearing date the ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy two, between George Crymes of the one part, and Buchanans, Hastie and Company, merchants in Glasgow, of the other part; and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interest and costs, at the time aforesaid, that Francis Eppes, Peter Eppes, William Cowan and George Craghead, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Petersburg, do expose to public sale, by auction, for ready money, the land and slaves with the increase of the female, in the said indenture mentioned—and out of the proceeds of sale, pay unto the plaintiffs their said debt, interest and costs, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the expences attending the sale, pay to the defendants, and make report thereof to the court; but liberty is reserved to the defendants to shew cause against this decree in the term next after service thereof.

Plaintiff's costs, cl'k and sh'ff's fees and tax, $ 21 42
and fee, 16 66

A Copy—Teste,

P. Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 27th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Jameson and Richard Cameron, surviving partners of the mercantile concern of Buchanans, Hastie and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

George Crymes and James Smith, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, the court adjudgeth, and so directeth, that a publication of the decree pronounced in this cause the thirtieth day of September last, for eight weeks successively in one of the Richmond newspapers, be considered as the service of the said decree, as to the defendant George Crymes.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.